tive tissue activated peptides (CTAPs), osteogenic factors, and biologically active analogs, fragments, and derivatives thereof.

26. The method of claim **1**, wherein the method further comprises the step of selecting a lumen from the group consisting of a Fallopian tube, a trachea, an artery, a vein, and an intestine prior to step b).

27. The method of claim **1**, wherein the method further comprises the step of selecting a void from the group consisting of aneurysms, lesions, fissures, fistulae, cysts, and diverticulae of any organ prior to step b).

28. The method of claim **1**, wherein the method further comprises selecting a void caused by a surgical, chemical, or biological removal of growths, fluids, cells, or tissues prior to step b).

29. The method of claim **1**, wherein the polymer and the crosslinking agent are administered by injection into the lumen or void before substantial crosslinking has occurred between the polymer and the crosslinking agent, and wherein crosslinking of the polymer and crosslinking agent is completed after administration to the lumen or void, thereby permitting the biomaterial to anchor to body tissue surrounding the lumen or void.

30. The method of claim **1** wherein the polymer and the hydrophilic crosslinking agent are crosslinked after injection or implantation of the biomaterial into the lumen or void, thereby permitting the biomaterial to anchor to body tissue surrounding the lumen or void.

31. The method of claim **1** wherein the polymer is a synthetic polymer.

32. The method of claim **1** wherein the polymer comprises polyethylene glycol.

33. The method of claim **32** wherein the hydrophilic crosslinking agent comprises a functionally activated polyethylene glycol.

34. The method of claim **1** wherein the biomaterial is injected or implanted within a lumen in the body.

35. A method for completely or partially blocking, augmenting, sealing, or filling a biological lumen or void within the body of a patient comprising administering an effective amount of a biomaterial into the lumen or void;

wherein the biomaterial is crosslinked using a mixture of hydrophilic and hydrophobic crosslinking agents.

36. The method of claim **35**, wherein the hydrophilic crosslinking agent is a functionally activated polyethylene glycol.

37. The method of claim **35**, wherein the hydrophobic crosslinking agent is a hydrophobic polymer which contains two or more succinimidyl groups prior to bonding with the biomaterial.

38. The method of claim **37**, wherein the hydrophobic polymer is selected from the group consisting of: disuccinimidyl suberate, bis(sulfosuccinimidyl) suberate, dithiobis (succinimidylpropionate), bis(2-succinimidooxycarbonyloxy)ethyl sulfone, 3,3'-dithiobis (sulfosuccinimidyl)propionate, and analogs and derivatives thereof.

39. The method of claim **35**, wherein the biomaterial is a protein.

40. The method of claim **39**, wherein the protein is collagen.

41. The method of claim **40**, wherein the collagen is fibrillar collagen.

42. The method of claim **35**, wherein the biomaterial comprises a glycosaminoglycan.

43. The method of claim **35**, wherein the biomaterial further comprises an effective amount of one or more biologically active agent.

44. The method of claim **35**, wherein the method further comprises the step of selecting a lumen from the group consisting of a Fallopian tube, a trachea, an artery, a vein, and an intestine prior to step b).

45. The method of claim **35**, wherein the biomaterial and the crosslinking agent are administered by injection into the lumen or void before substantial crosslinking has occurred between the biomaterial and the crosslinking agent.

46. A method for completely or partially blocking, augmenting, sealing, or filling a biological lumen or void within the body of a patient comprising administering an effective amount of a biomaterial into the lumen or void;

wherein the biomaterial is a polymeric hydrogel which comprises a first synthetic polymer crosslinked using a second synthetic polymer, wherein the first synthetic polymer contains two or more nucleophilic groups, and the second synthetic polymer contains two or more electrophilic groups capable of forming covalent bonds with the nucleophilic groups on the first synthetic polymer.

47. The method of claim **46**, wherein the biomaterial comprises collagen.

48. The method of claim **46**, wherein the biomaterial further comprises a biologically active agent.

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